



## UNITED STATE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Washington, D.C. 20231

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		A	TTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/837,129	04/18/01	ISHIDA		M,	3274-010528
- -			$\neg$	E	XAMINER
HM12/1004 KENT E. BALDAUF 700 KOPPERS BUILDING				WILLIS	5,M
				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH PA 15219-1818		818		1619	
				DATE MAILED:	10/04/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks** 

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

PTO-90C (Rev.11/00) 1- File Copy

# BEST AVAILABLE COPY

### Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
09/837,129	ISHIDA ET AL.		
Examiner	Art Unit		
Michael A. Willis	1619		

The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.						
<ul> <li>Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).</li> <li>Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).</li> </ul> Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 August 2001.						
2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accepted or b) □ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.						
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.						
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).						
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).						
<ul> <li>a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.</li> <li>15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 3.  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s).  5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  6) Other:						

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 09/837,129

Art Unit: 1619

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-7 are pending.



#### Drawings

Applicant's drawings submitted 18 April 2001 are approved by the draftsman.

#### Claim Objections

Claim 2 is objected to because of the following informalities: the claim is missing a period. Each claim should begin with a capital letter and end with a period. Periods may not be used elsewhere in the claims except for abbreviations. See MPEP 608.01(m). Appropriate correction is required.

#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by Dubief et al (US Pat. 5,792,448). Dubief teaches the use of flavonoids for preserving or enhancing the properties of hair. The flavonoids are used in a concentration between 0.001 to 10% by weight (see col. 3, lines 9-13). The compositions include tangeretin, which is the common name for 5,6,7,8,4'-pentamethoxyflavone (see col. 3, lines 4-8).

Application/Control Number: 09/837,129

Art Unit: 1619



#### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
  - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
  - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
  - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
  - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 5. Claims 4-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Machida et al (Chem. Pharm. Bull., vol. 37, no. 4, pp 1092-1094) in view of Williamson (Macroscale and Microscale Organic Experiments, 1989, pp. 116-118 and 152-153).
- 6. Machida teaches a method for the isolation and purification of a number of polymethoxyflavones, including 5,6,7,8,4'-pentamethoxyflavone (see page 1094, compound I). Machida teaches ethanol extraction of peels from Citrus plants, followed by addition of ether, and washing with water. The solvent is removed by evaporation, and the residue is chromatographed on silica using benzene-acetone. The reference used different extraction and eluent solvent systems.
- 7. Williamson teaches techniques of extraction and chromatography that involve routine optimization of solvent selection. Williamson teaches the properties required of

Page 4

Art Unit: 1619

Application/Control Number: 09/837,12 BEST AVAILABLE COPY

solvents for extraction and purification (see page 116). Williamson also teaches common chromatographic solvents (see page 152).

8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the extraction and eluent solvent systems of Machida by routine optimization as taught by Williamson in order to optimize the purification of polymethoxyflavones.

#### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael A. Willis whose telephone number is (703) 305-1679. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. to Fri. from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diana L. Dudash can be reached on (703) 308-2328. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 308-2742 for regular communications and (703) 308-2742 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-

1234.

Primary Examiner

Michael A. Willis, Ph.D.

Examiner

Art Unit 1619

September 24, 2001